CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM RELEASE AS SANITIZED 1999

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Trade Branch; D/U

ATTENTION

: Mr. George Schember

: Quartz Crystal Technology

1. Attached is a brief discussion of Soviet and East European capabilities to produce quartz crystals (Attachment AJ.C

2. Questions concerning the attachments should be addressed to L

Office of Economic Research

Attachments: as stated

(S-08909)

ATTACHMENT A

USSR and Eastern Europe: Production of Quartz Crystals

General

Information on output of quartz crystals or on quartz crystal technology in Communist countries is extremely sparse. That which is known is presented below, by country, and summarized in the attached table. The information suggests that quartz crystal technology in the USSR and Eastern Europe is a neglected area, that it lags, everywhere, behind that of the West, and that the Communist countries do not have the capability to produce crystals and devices in the quality, assortment, and quantity needed to meet all of their requirements.

Output by Country

USSR

As far as we can determine, until very recently, the USSR has produced quartz crystals on a relatively small scale in laboratories and research institutes. Apparently, the first Soviet plant for the production of crystalline quartz has just been completed or is in the process of being completed, at Nadym. Production was scheduled to begin in 1975. No further details are available.

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Bulgaria

A plant to produce oscillator-grade quartz crystals using Soviet equipment reportedly was under construction in Sofia in 1970. The subsequent purchase of technology from the UK suggests that plans to produce crystals using Soviet technology may have been scrapped.

East Germany

East Germany appears to be the most experienced, among East European countries, in the field of quartz crystal technology. Two plants -- VEB Zeiss/Jena and VEB WF in Berlin -- reportedly were producing quartz crystals in the early 1960s. Recently it has been reported that the VEB Ceramics Works in Hermsdorf has produced quartz filters for frequencies of 3.0, 3.2, and 10.7 MHz.

Hungary

reported that Hungarian filter <u>designs</u> were good but that Hungary could not produce high quality filters in quantity, and that high quality quartz was in short supply.

Poland

As far as can be determined, Poland had no capability to produce quartz crystals prior to 1969. Poland first produced,

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in the laboratory, synthetic quartz in a size that possibly would justify industrial exploitation, in 1968; however, there is no evidence that industrial-scale production followed. Indeed, since that development, Poland has attempted to purchase quartz crystal production technology from a number of Western countries; notably the UK, France, and the US. In 1972, Poland claimed to be producing quartz filters (465 KHz) under Soviet license, and claimed to have signed a contract with a foreign firm [

filters for frequencies of 4.5 MHz and 10.7 MHz. Whatever the claims, it seems apparent from recent negotiations with a US firm that Poland's current production capability is inadequate: Poland already has purchased two autoclaves (large, high pressure containers for growing synthetic quartz) and is negotiating for a turnkey plant to produce 10 metric tons of oscillator-quartz annually.

Romania and Czechoslovakia

As of late 1974, [

Romania had no production capacity for quartz crystals or filters. No information is available on quartz production or technology in Czechoslovakia.

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Table

Quartz Crystal Production Facilities

v o		Not Available Planned as of 1972 Filters at Poles claimed to 4.5 and 10.7 for this technol	Poland Not Available * Operational Filters at Equipment report as of 1972 465 KHz	Hungary No known product	YEB Ceramics Operational Filters at No information o Works Herms- 3.0, 3.2 and dorf 10.7 MHz	VEB Zeiss Operational i Quartz crys- Jena tals	East Germany VEB WF . Operational Quartz crys- Annual output es Berlin . tals in 1960 for both	Czechoslovakia No known product	rs at	Bulgaria Sofia Under construction Filters and Equipment schedu oscillators Current status i	Country Plant Status Products
Order Hiret each plant in Head apporting to continue	No production facilities as of 1974 \square	Poles claimed to have signed a foreign contract for this technology.	Equipment reportedly supplied by the USSR.	No known production facilities.	No information on production rate.	8	s- Annual output estimated at 15 to 20,000 units in 1960 for both plants.	No known production facilities.	Technology supplied by UK, approved by COCOM March 1970.	Equipment scheduled to be supplied by the USSR.	Comments

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